

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars & Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 6th day of May next, at the late dwelling of FREDERICK EICHHOLTZ, in Menallen township, all the Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

Horses, Cows, Sheep & Hogs, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats by the bushel; Hay by the ton; Grain in the ground; a Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows and other Farming Utensils;

STILLS & VESSELS; an eight day clock, and a great variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Also, a large quantity of BACON.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given and the terms made known by SAM'L B. WRIGHT, } Adm's. JOHN REX, } April 20. ts

## 30,000 DOLLARS!!

THE SEVENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 8th of May. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$30,000	10 prizes of \$300
1 do 10,000	10 do 200
1 do 5,000	46 do 100
1 do 4,000	46 do 80
1 do 3,000	46 do 60
1 do 2,452	46 do 50
1 do 1,000	92 do 40
5 do 800	92 do 30
10 do 500	920 do 20
10 do 400	9280 do 10

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5, Other Shares in proportion. Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S HARDWARE STORE. Gettysburg, April 20. td

Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF DANIEL FUNK,

Late of Huntingdon township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Benjamin Funk, & Ann, intermarried with Anthony Deardorff—that an

## INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Huntingdon township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, Peter Snyder, M. Funk and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, to make partition thereof to and among all the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 13, 1830. ti

## REMOVAL.

GEORGE ARNOLD WILL leave Gettysburg in the course of a short time. Those that know themselves indebted to him, may save Costs by calling on him within TWO WEEKS, and paying the same. All Notes and Book Accounts due him will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, after that time. April 20, 31

## Speech of Mr. Crawford, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The bill to construct a road from Buffalo to New Orleans, being under consideration, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the Committee as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The bill now before this Committee is one of very grave character, involving most important considerations of expediency, apart from the constitutional difficulty, with which some gentlemen, avowing no disposition to do so, have involuntarily, I presume, invested it. The power to construct roads and canals might once perhaps have admitted of great doubt, but I defer to the decision of more experienced and wiser men, whose opinions for the last five and twenty years expressed in Legislative acts, have fixed the construction of the constitution too firmly to be now shaken—upon a basis on which this body constantly acts.—Not an appropriation bill passes, that does not, in some shape or other, recognize the principle; a few days ago we acted affirmatively on a bill, providing for an expenditure incurred by the removal of obstructions from the channels of several rivers, and within five minutes have approved of one of similar character—putting aside this question as *res judicata*, as one passed upon, and so considered on almost every side, and not from the alarm which the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. BARBOUR) was so kindly desirous of quieting, let us proceed.

What is the duty of a Government, or rather for what is any government instituted? To promote the happiness of those who establish it, by the proper exercise of all the powers confided. To develop the resources of a country, and of every part of it, by holding out the inducements which facilities of transportation furnish, to increased industry in exploring them, the experience of the world has proved to be more effectual than any other policy which can be devised. A nation may flourish in every stage of improvement from adventitious causes; by the misfortunes of others, or some special good fortune that may attend her own condition.—Such was our auspicious situation, from the formation of the present constitution until eighteen hundred and sixteen or seventeen; we had just emerged from provincial inferiority—the heavy hand of an oppressive government had been not long before removed, and we felt the buoyancy and elasticity of youth: the change of our internal and relative political position, and the adoption of our new frame of government, placed before us an extended and delightful prospect, which was not only enlivened and enriched in all its most beautiful tints, but over which was thrown every charm that could gratify the beholder, by the situation of the Eastern World, whose food we supplied, and whose trade we carried. But, Sir, except under these favorable external circumstances, no nation ever did prosper, no nation ever can prosper, nor even then to the extent of which she is capable, that is not supplied with the roads and means of transportation, which a discreet and sober judgment shall assign to her condition. It is in vain that your manufacturers exercise their ingenuity and industry; that your farmers, as respectable and honored as any portion of your community, make you and themselves intrinsically richer, by drawing from the earth annually wealth, which did not before exist, and that your merchants establish themselves, as purchasers of their several commodities, if they cannot carry them to market, except at a sacrifice, which blunts enterprise.

Not to open these avenues, is to bury the talent intrusted to us. For what has a most indulgent and beneficent Providence spread before us, with the most liberal hand, all the bounties of nature? Is it that we shall use them as they are furnished, or by the exercise of the intelligence that belongs to us, bring them into the most advantageous and productive activity? To maintain the affirmative of the first branch of the proposition might accord with the opinions of the individual, who opposed the making of a canal, because God had placed a river near his contemplated route, and he thought it would be sinful to aid his works. Not so is my view. I would assist the industry and enterprise of the country, in its various branches. I would lend accommodation to its convenience, and I would by every means in my power place her in the best attitude for defence, if hostilities should arise between her and other powers. I would not have a splendid government, any more than the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. BARBOUR,) but I am in great—very great error, if that which is intended for the benefit of the people—which is designed exclusively for the advancement of their interest, and which is expected, by those who advocate this bill, to contribute largely to it, can make a gorgeous government. I had supposed there was more of utility than splendor in the scheme; that comfort, competence and ease would be found in greater abundance in the country it traverses, but I never imagined, until the ingenious gentleman stated it, that the Government would be more imposing.—But, Sir, if this be splendor, I favor it—I wish to see the country from Buffalo to New Orleans gladdened by this channel of communication, which shall enrich the land that it passes through—diffusing pleasure and wealth, and inciting to the industrious production of that which can then be advantageously disposed of. Even Virginia, in her four hundred miles that it covers, will yet rejoice, I trust, that this bill has passed—not on a magnificent scale, with triple rows of elms, in imitation of the French Minister but on the moderate plan proposed by a very respectable committee of this House, through its Hon. Chairman, my colleague and friend, (Mr. HARRISON); on a plan, I believe, to be approved by the Congress of the United States.

In advocating this measure, I wish it distinctly understood, that the conceded power should, in my judgment, be confined to great, leading, national objects: that it should not be exerted frequently, or on ordinary occasions; but on those only, which would seem to require a great common effort for a great common good. Such I regard the present project to be. Is it expedient? I think so. The seat of the General Government is the heart of the body politic. From it must flow to every part of the country, in peace or in war, the regulations, laws, orders, and instructions it was organized to furnish and give. By a speedy diffusion of intelligence and information among the people, of what the Government does, or does not do: of the course of policy it adopts or abandons, you alone can preserve attachment to it. That every facility should be afforded for that purpose, is of vital and engrossing interest. And here let me ask, Sir, in the language of my friend and immediate colleague, (Mr. RAMSEY), have you a single passage out of Washington provided by the General Government? By what means are you to place the citizens of this very extensive empire upon a footing of equality, so fully and effectually, as by the expeditious dissemination of information?—Can those on its remote borders form so correct an opinion of the merits and demerits of their public agents, as those whose locality places them nearer, unless you transmit to them the materials of which alone opinion must be made up? I am acquainted with no arrangement, by which those who administer the public affairs can be brought so immediately under the view and observation of their constituents, either for approbation or for censure, as by the rapid diffusion of useful knowledge. This Government depends essentially, both for the most beneficial results and for durability, upon the intelligence and virtue of those who have the happiness to live under it. Give them the first, and the last will be strengthened; and both will be to the noble structure we have reared, a foundation and support that must secure its perpetuity.

To commence with the Northern part of this road: What are its anticipated mail advantages? Very great. The travel from Washington to Buffalo, by way of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, is about six hundred and seventy miles. On this route the mail can be carried between the extremes, when steam boats are in operation on a part of it, in six days, at other times seven days are occupied. Stage lines were established, some two or three years ago, from Harrisburg to the Western part of New York, by which the distance on the shortest stage route was reduced to about three hundred and ninety miles, over which the mail is conveyed in seven days. If a road were made from this city to Buffalo, by the nearest practicable route, it could be transported between them in less than four days. (Postmaster General's letter of 28th December, 1827.) What an immense saving of time! Will gentlemen tell me that it is no advantage to have the mail carried in half the time? Is not despatch the life of your Post Office?—Here have we been, during the session, receiving petitions from a very large number of our constituents, larger, probably, by many to one, than those who have expressed their views on any other subject, requesting us to stay the mail only for one day, and that the most holy one; and by our committee we turn a deaf ear to their entreaties, insisting that great inconvenience will result from the delay; that if we grant their request, it will be felt throughout all the mail ramifications of our extended domain; for the sake of the argument admit it—How great, then, must be the advantage we would have by gaining half the time; by the transmission of intelligence in four—in less than four, instead of seven days? Will it not pervade, Sir, the most remote districts of our Northern and Northwestern borders? To enlarge upon this topic appears to be unnecessary.

Our attention is next drawn to the commercial considerations which bear upon this question. The bed of the road must be carried for the first 100 to 125 miles north, and north-west of this city, through a country fertile and beautiful as the heart of man could desire; a region under the highest cultivation, and studded with the homes of an industrious and happy population. It will afford them a channel of direct communication with the Capital. They will have a choice of markets, at which they can dispose of the products of their farms, that embrace all the varieties proper to the climate. It will cross, at various points, the several turnpikes leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and will enable many who choose to direct their course towards these cities, to do so with increased ease. In its more western course, it must likewise strike two, at least, of the Pennsylvania canals, and will facilitate an approach to, or departure from them.—Where the country through which it passes is not eminently fertile, it abounds in coal and iron, which will probably make the resources of Pennsylvania, unfolded and opened as they soon will be, greater than those of any of her sister States.

For military purposes what are its advantages? Many and commanding. As has been wisely said by my very much respected colleague, (Mr. HARRISON), the strength of a country rests not so much in the number of its population, as in the facilities with which masses of its defenders can be thrown together. This road will not only afford every advantage for sending the earliest instructions to your northern and northern western frontiers, and will enable you, if need be, to transport the munitions of war, and provisions, at a small cost, to your army, but it will meet, at every turn, some line of communication from an Atlantic point, which shall be either endangered, or which can furnish information of any enemy that may be on the seaboard. The roads and canals, which irrigate and fertilize that whole section of

country, do not run parallel with the proposed road, but will be crossed by it, at as many centres as this famed city contains. If we had had such a road during the late war, we should have saved more money, several times told, than the entire improvement from Buffalo to New-Orleans will cost, if it shall be authorized. So much for the Northern end.

Are there sufficient reasons to justify the making of the road from Washington to New-Orleans? It appears to me there are. It holds out to you great facilities and increased despatch in the conveyance of the mail. It was carried in December, 1827, (Postmaster General's letter) between the two cities in nineteen days, over 1259 miles, along the metropolitan route—certain improvements in bridges, and the removal of obstructions, it was thought, would enable the Government to transport it in seventeen days, and it was believed a good turnpike, on the shortest line, would put it in the power of the Postmaster General to carry it through in eleven days; add, if you please, three days for difference between the contemplated road and a turnpike, and you have a saving in time of at least three, perhaps five, days. In a commercial point of view, many advantages must result from it. It traverses a country, abundant to overflowing in every thing that can contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of life. The surplus products can be carried on it to those streams which it strikes at right angles, and down which they can be floated to the seaboard, or some intermediate mart. The great Cumberland valley and many parts of the Southern country will yet be busy and happy in the establishment of manufactories, to and from which this road will afford facilities for carrying the raw material and the manufactured article. For war, it will enable you to convey your troops and their provisions—not along its whole distance, but, as the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. BLAIR) remarked, on particular portions of it, and on all parts of it at different times. Perhaps troops will never be marched from Buffalo to New Orleans, or the reverse, but they will be moved from intermediate points to either, or to Washington. The proposed route is about equidistant from the seaboard and the Mississippi; they will be auxiliary to each other, or, if gentlemen prefer it, I have no objection that the road be considered ancillary to the river.

I may be asked why I favor the Western route? And it may be thought, perhaps with some propriety, that, as this matter "does not belong to my parish," I should not interfere. Having, however, expressed a preference, I will say why. It lies generally, thro' a better country—will require less bridging, not much more than half that either of the others demands—will not have more than two-thirds as much causeway—and, lastly, although it does not now, will, in my opinion, very soon, and in all time thereafter, have a larger population. At present its white inhabitants exceeds in number those of the Eastern line, with all its advantage of being dotted with towns and cities, which has given it the name of the metropolitan route.

What are the objections to this bill? They are very numerous, but, in my mind, not well founded. The honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. P. P. BARBOUR) stated, that although the General Government was a great whole, each state, each individual, would feel his own individuality, and pursue his own interest, though willing to do something for the public. I admit it, and hold it to be a strong argument for appropriations, such as that contemplated by the measure under debate. It is, according to the most deliberate judgment I can form, the solemn duty of statesmen, of gentlemen on this floor, to exert themselves to the uttermost, preserving their principles and a rigid regard to duty, to maintain and increase the harmony of the nation. Climate, diversity of habits and pursuits arising out of it, contrariety of interest, and difference of sentiment proceeding from these and other causes, open the chasm already too wide. Let it be the pleasing duty of those who are now together, in the enjoyment of the public confidence, to repose upon the integrity and purity of each other, and to make a common effort to smooth the asperities which grow out of our several conditions—to level the inequalities which must be met with on so wide a surface. To contribute, in the smallest degree, to this, the most desirable of all political ends, would give me a pleasure that no other public agency of mine could possibly yield. Is not the bill calculated to aid this consummation?—Let us have something in common, and not look with cold and heartless indifference upon this Government, as if we had no interest in it. If we cannot be bound by some cord of regard, let us at least see some evidence that we are connected.

Again, we are informed by the same honorable gentleman, rightly, I think, that the consumer—pay the duties on imports—and that, as the money in the public treasury is raised equally off the people, it should be equally distributed, or rather that it should be distributed in the same proportion in which it was contributed. Sir, this looks well in theory, but it cannot be carried into practice. The Government was constituted for the common benefit, and to promote the interest of the whole. Some portions of the empire will require the expenditure of more money than others, and it will not answer to give one district more than it needs, because it contributed it, or another less, because it paid not so much as its necessities require. The harbor of one city may call for an immense expenditure—nature has made another perfect—very large fortifications may be esteemed necessary at one position, as in the gentleman's own State, at Old Point Comfort, or Fortress Monroe, and Castle Calhoun; but who complains of that? No one, that I am aware of, and no one should. I think, therefore, instead of supposing that he and another person were weighing one hundred pounds of gold in separate scales, designing

each to contribute equally, and that his partner, by putting his fingers into his (the gentleman's) scale, and taking thence a part of his gold, had behaved unjustly, a more apt illustration of the duty and the justice of the Government might have been found, in likening it to a father, whose sons having been to different markets, severally brought in their contributions to the common stock, which the old gentleman distributed among the objects of his bounty and affection, (whose industry had furnished the treasure) not in equal proportions, but according to the wants and necessities of each. Is not this the every day course of parental duty and affection?—But the gentleman's argument, if admitted, will not save him. I confess I have not sufficient acumen to perceive its force, but think it proves directly the reverse of that for which it was adduced. The road passes over a section of country that has received little or no part of the public favor. The sums, the vast sums that have flowed into the public coffers since the peace of 1815, amounting to upwards of \$300,000,000 have been expended on the seaboard, and the interior never will get any of the country's treasure, if you do not allow them internal improvements.—So much for the gentleman's equal distribution, or distribution exactly proportioned to contribution.

England, we are informed from the same respectable source, is at this moment retrenching to the utmost, and deafening her King and Ministry with applications for relief from wretchedness. Why that country was named I know not, unless it was for the inference that her present condition might be traced to her manufactories, her roads, and canals. If that was the purpose, I take leave to deny the justness of the conclusion. So far from her misery being attributable to her occupations and improvements, she must long since have sunk without them; they alone have sustained her under a pressure that has been borne until the world is amazed.—Her national debt, the great source of her pauperism and wretchedness, has been magnifying for a very long time, but was increased seven or eight fold, by the wars that arose out of the French Revolution—conflicts that derived their sharpest acrimony from the alleged secret treaty, supposed to have been signed at Pilnitz, by which the parties to it were bound to impose the Royal Family upon France, and which attempt to interfere with their internal government, the French nation nobly and successfully resisted. To this debt, thus incurred, is mainly to be ascribed her present unfortunate situation.

But this measure, if successful, will have a tendency, say several gentlemen, to keep up a large revenue system.—My sentiments on this subject are well known. I trust the present policy will be adhered to—that no repeal of the laws imposing the tariff will take place, until a full and fair experiment has been made; which will result, I doubt not, in establishing the wisdom of the course pursued for the last two years—repealed they shall not be, if my vote, and any little influence I may possess, fairly exerted, can prevent it. Immense interests have been staked on the faith of the Government, and ruin, utter ruin, would involve a large portion of the Middle and Eastern States, if this faith should be broken. Would honorable gentlemen themselves desire if their wishes could effect it, the immediate repeal of all duties? Would they not prostrate, in one common desolation, the manufacturer and the merchant, and through them a very great proportion of the whole community? The duties will, therefore, last long enough, at all events, for this road.—Why is it, if the tariff operates unequally, if injustice is done to the South, that the opposition I am now combating, comes from the complaining quarter? Here is some little atonement—some little boon offered; but it is contemptuously rejected. We ask that we may be allowed to scatter among the people who, by their representatives, set forth as a grievance, that money is exacted from them, the identical money so collected, or a part of it; and the permission is withheld. Can we do more unless we destroy ourselves to gratify others?

The honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. POLK) is of opinion, that this bill combines many local interests, which he deprecates as a great evil.—Pray, is not all legislation of local operation, and the more extensive, the more comprehensive; but, then, this produces delusion, the delusion of whole masses of men, and entire sections of country. I wonder if, by possibility, there might not be some delusion on the other side. The gentleman reminds me of the jurymen who differed with his fellows, and upon being brought into court, said they were the most obstinate eleven men he had ever met with; he could not bring them over to his view of the case.

He speaks of the number of routes that have been surveyed, which is an argument against him, as it goes to prove the great anxiety of the public mind on the subject—the great interest that is taken in this road; which we have heard represented as likely to be of no utility if made; not so think



# SUICIDE.

Our time is fix'd, and all our days are num-ber'd;  
How long, how short, we know not: this we know,  
Duty requires we calmly wait the summons,  
Nor dare to stir till heaven shall give per-mission,  
Like sentries that keep their destin'd stand,  
And wait th' appointed hour, till they're re-liev'd.  
Those only are the brave who keep their ground,  
And keep it to the last. To run away  
Is but a coward's trick: to run away  
From this world's ills, that at the very worst  
Will soon blow o'er, thinking to mend our-selves  
By boldly venturing on a world unknown,  
By plunging headlong in the dark! 'tis mad:  
No frenzy half so desperate as this. BLAIR.

# Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on *Wednesday the 28th inst.* when the citizens of Gettysburg, and the public in general, are respect-fully invited to attend. The Exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Classes in the Languages will be examined during the morning—those in the Sciences during the afternoon. The Summer Session will commence on the 20th of May.  
Gettysburg, April 20.

# REMOVAL.

## GEORGE ARNOLD

WILL leave Gettysburg in the course of a short time. Those that know themselves indebted to him, may save Costs by calling on him with-in TWO WEEKS, and paying the same. All Notes and Book Accounts due him will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, af-ter that time.  
April 20.

# The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambers-burg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)  
The Line of Stages between Gettys-burg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.  
STOCKTON & STOKES.  
April 20.



# VENDUE.

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Horses, Cows, Sheep & Hogs,  
Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats by the bushel; Hay by the ton; Grain in the ground; a Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows and other Farming Utensils;

STILLS & VESSELS;  
an eight day clock, and a great variety of  
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN  
FURNITURE.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given and the terms made known by  
SAM'L B. WRIGHT, } Adm's.  
JOHN REX, }  
April 20.

# 30,000 DOLLARS!!

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Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn  
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Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,  
Other Shares in proportion.  
Chances for all the above Prizes,  
to be had at

# CLARKSON'S HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg Guards!  
YOU will parade, at your usual place, on *Saturday the 3d of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—in Summer Uniform. By order,  
G. ARMOR, O. S.  
April 20.

An Appeal will be held at the house of James Gourley, for the three last parades, viz. 24th October, 22d February, and 3d April last.

# SHERIFFALTY.

## To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I return my acknowledg-ments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer my-self as a candidate for the office of  
**SHERIFF,**  
at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.  
Your Humble Servant,  
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.  
April 6.

## To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of  
**SHERIFF.**  
If I meet your approbation, I will dis-charge the duties with impartiality.  
BERNIART GILBERT.  
April 13.

# Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Levari Fa-cias, issued out of the Court of Com-mon Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 29th of April inst.* at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

## A certain Messuage, and Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, beginning at stones, thence by lands of Samuel Overholtz and William Johnson, south eighty-two degrees east one hundred and four perches to a black oak, thence by said Johnson's lands, north twenty two degrees east forty-two perches and five tenths to stones, south eighty two degrees east eighty seven perches to stones, thence by lands of Mary Weakly, north seven degrees west one hundred and seventy eight perches to a black oak, north twenty four degrees east fifty eight perches to a chesnut oak, thence by lands of John Myer, south sixty five degrees west forty six perches to a black oak, north seventy one and a quarter degrees west forty six perches and five tenths to stones, southwest thirty nine perches and two tenths to a Spanish oak, thence by lands of John B. Arnold and the Calvinist burial ground south fifty two perches to a black oak, south seventy degrees west twenty six perches to stones near a gum sapling, thence by said Arnold's land south twenty three degrees east one hundred and sixty six perches to the beginning—containing one hundred and ninety seven Acres and thirty four perches neat measure, be the same more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Morrison.  
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys- }  
burg, April 16, 1830. } ts

# TAILORING.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commen-ced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in Middle-street, Gettysburg, in the new building owned by PETER BEISEL, where all or-ders in his line of Business will be promptly and neatly executed.

The subscriber has made arrange-ments to receive the  
Philadelphia & New-York  
FASHIONS,

through the medium of Mr. Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of cutting Gar-ments. He therefore flatters himself that he will be able to please all who may favor him with a call.  
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD.  
Gettysburg, March 30.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRO-DUCE taken in exchange for Work, at the market prices.  
W. S.

## Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the Farm 'of Samuel Eichelberger, on *Monday the 3d of May next*, at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and uniform complete.  
By order, R. SCOTT, O. S.  
April 13.

Mt. Pleasant Volunteers!  
YOU will parade in Bonanoughtown, on *Monday the 3d of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. in com-plete uniform.  
GEO. ECKENRODE, Capt.  
April 13.

Petersburg Invincibles!  
YOU will parade at the house of Mr. Moses Myers, in Petersburg, on *Monday the 3d of May next*, in com-plete uniform, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
By order, JONAS JOHN, O. S.  
April 13.

# NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Com-pany, are hereby notified that an E-LECTION for FIVE MANAGERS of said road, will be held at the house of John Wolf, Innkeeper, in Cumberland county, on *Monday the 2d day of May next*, to serve for one year; and the Commissioners of Adams and Cumber-land counties are also hereby notified to attend at the above place on said day, to choose THREE MANAGERS, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to serve for the like period.

By order of the Board,  
SAM'L WOODBURN, Sec'y.  
April 6.



# NEW DRUG STORE.

DOC. J. GILBERT.  
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an  
APOTHECARY SHOP  
AND  
DRUG STORE,  
in Baltimore Street, a few doors South of Mr. James Gourley's Tavern, Gettysburg. He has now on hands, and will always keep, an assortment of genuine

Drugs & Medicines,  
PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS;  
which he will dispose of at reasonable prices. He also has on hand a supply of  
SWAIM'S PANACEA;  
an article highly recommended in dis-eases of the Skin and Liver, General Debility, Rheumatism, King's Evil, &c. He has also, an assortment of  
HULL'S PATENT HINGE & PIVOT  
TRUSS,

which is decidedly the best instrument that has ever been offered to the public, for the cure of Hernia or Rupture. Per-fect cures have been effected by this in-strument, in persons of an advanced age.  
Dr. GILBERT will also attend to the practice of the various branches of his profession.  
March 2.

# DOCTOR H. SMYSER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighbor-hood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of

## DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints & Dye-Staffs,

and intends continuing the Drug Busi-ness in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genu-ine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.  
He has also obtained the agency

## for the sale of BOOKS

AND  
STATIONARY,  
and will keep al-ways on hands,  
School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.

DOCT. SMYSER will also contin-ue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,  
A Salve for Inflamed Eyes;  
A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.

# ATTENTION!

TAKE Notice that an ELECTION will be held on *Monday the 3d of May next*, at the house of James Gour-ley, in Gettysburg, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. to elect one CAPTAIN for the Gettysburg Troop, in room of Capt. McGaughey, resigned.

Also, at the same time and place, will be elected, one 1st LIEUTENANT for the Gettysburg Guards, in room of Lieut R. S. King, removed.

Swords and Pistols will be de-livered to the members of the Troop, on the day of the election.  
J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp.  
April 20.

Mt. Pleasant Riflemen!  
YOU will parade at the house of John Barrett, on *Monday the 3d of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in com-plete uniform.  
G. COWNOVER, Capt.  
April 20.

N. B. The Rifles, it is expected, will be delivered on that day.

# DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third,  
PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at reduced prices.  
The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thank-fully received, and executed with neat-ness and despatch.  
3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

# BRIGADE ORDERS!

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Bri-gade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:

In COMPANIES, on *Monday the 3d of May next*, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In BATTALIONS, as follows, viz: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 10th*; the 2d Battalion of do. on *Tuesday the 11th*. The 1st Battalion of the 99th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 12th*; the 2d Battalion of do. on *Thursday the 13th*.—The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 14th*; and the 2d Battalion of do. on *Saturday the 15th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies may attach themselves to which of the above Bat-talions they may find most convenient, and parade with such for inspection.

Appeals, for the Militia, on *Monday the 14th of June next*—For Volunteers, on *Monday the 1st of November next*.

JACOB SANDERS,  
Brig. Insp., 2d Brig., 5th Div., Pa. Ma.  
March 30.

## The Elegant, high-bred, and full-blooded

## COACH HORSE

## Columbus,

WILL be kept for service this sea-son, at the stable of the sub-scriber in York-street, Gettysburg.—  
For Terms, see bills.

COLUMBUS is a beautiful Sorrel, 8 years old, 16½ hands high, hand-somely formed, lengthy, gay and hand-some. It is a proof of his perfection, that the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of Fine Stock, at a Fair held on the Eastern shore, in the fall of 1828, admitted he was the best Stallion produced, to improve the breed of Coach horses, and those for farming purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canters remarkably well.—He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the descrip-tion of a first rate English Coach-horse or hunter; his eyes a large clear hazel; his movements graceful and grand.—His colts are much admired for their size, action and beauty. COLUMBUS was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sports-man and Kildeer mare, got by the im-ported horse Sportsman, formerly own-ed by Col. Geo. Clarke, of Green-Cas-tle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full bred Spot mare. A more de-tailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are suf-ficient to recommend him to good judges.

JOHN ASH, Jr.  
March 30.

## Theological Seminary

OF THE  
General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Theo-logical Seminary, will convene at Gettysburg, on the evening of the 17th of May next. The examination of the Stu-dents will commence on the morning of the 18th, and the session of the Board will immediately succeed it. The Public Addresses of the Students will be delivered on the 19th; and on the pre-ceding evening, the Graduate Address will be pronounced by the Rev. Mr. OSWALD, of York, Pa.

JOHN G. MORRIS,  
Secretary of the Board.  
Gettysburg, March 25.

N. B. The Summer Session, which is the most suitable time for entrance, will commence on the 1st of July next. A preparatory department has been es-tablished, for the benefit of those who have not received a regular Classical education. The number of Instructors in both departments, is now three; and it is expected that a Professor of Bibli-cal Literature will be elected by the Board at their next meeting. Price of Boarding from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week. Tuition in the Theological de-partment, and the use of Books in both departments, grati-

Editors throughout the Middle and Southern States, will confer a favor, by an in-sertion of this notice.

# MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-forms his Friends and the Public generally, that he has again taken the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle creek; where he will, with the greatest promptness, CARD WOOL into Rolls, or MANUFACTURE it into  
Cloths, Cassinets, Blan-kets, & Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Fac-tory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at H. Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban town-ship; Col. J. Reid's Tavern, Millers-town; Joshua Delaplance's Tavern, near Taneytown; Jacob Elime's Store, near Null's Mill; Black's Mill, on Rock creek; John W. McAllister's, and Black's Tavern, Mountjoy township; Baugher's Store, Emmittsburg; John Ash's Tavern and T. C. Miller's Store, Gettysburg; where he will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding, 5 cents per pound; price of Manufacturing, as low as at any other Factory in the neigh-borhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.  
April 13.

# NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have been appoin-ted agents by the Rev. MATTHEW LEXIEU, to receive Proposals, from the date hereof, until the 1st day of May next, for the building of a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimen-sions, viz:—The Church to be 40 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, out-side, with a semi-circular or semi-deca-gon Sanctuary at the east gable end of the Church, of 7½ feet radius inside; a Steeple to be raised in front, one half thereof within the Church, of 12 feet square, and to be 65 feet in height.—The foundations of the Church, Sanctu-ary and Steeple, to be composed of sufficient rough stone work, and the body of the same to be of sufficient brick work, the side walls of the Church to be 22 feet from the floor, and the walls of the Sanctuary of the same height.—The roofs of the Church, Sanctuary and Steeple to be covered with pine shin-gles; the roof of the Steeple to be a polygon roof, and that of the Sanctuary to correspond with the shape. The Contractor will have to find all the ma-terials, hands, &c. necessary for the ere-ction of said Building, a plan whereof has been deposited with the Subscri-bers, agreeably to which the said Church will have to be built. The altar, pulpit, ornamental work, and pews, will not be included in said proposals, as they will be added after the erection of the Church. It will be required that the Contractor finish the Church, agreeably to the plan, during the ensuing summer. Persons desirous of contracting for the building of said Church, will please ap-ply to

SAMUEL LILLY, &  
J. SNEERINGER, SEN.  
Near Conowago Church.  
April 6.

## Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-PRESENTATIVES OF

## DANIEL FUNK,

Late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary, inter-married with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Ben-jamin Funk, & Ann, intermarried with Anthony Deardorff—that an

## INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 7th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the prem-ises, on a certain Tract of Land, situ-ate in Huntington township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, Peter Snyder, M. Funk and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, with the appur-tenances, to make partition thereof to and among all the heirs and legal repre-sentatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such par-tition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of divi-sion at all without prejudice to or spoil-ing the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

P. H. AGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 13.





## ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, MAY 5.

A considerable portion of our paper to day is occupied by a speech of the Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Representative in Congress from this District, upon the contemplated National road from New Orleans to Buffalo, through Washington City. His remarks are interesting, and well deserving perusal.

We are indebted to the Hon. WM. RAMSEY for Mr. McDuffie's Report on the subject of the Bank of the U. States—which may be examined at this office.

**Another Barn destroyed by Lightning.**—During the storm of Saturday evening last, the Barn of Mr. DAVID SHEETZ, of Liberty township, was struck by lightning and burnt. A considerable quantity of Wheat, Corn and Oats, was destroyed. The loss is very considerable.

**Another Steam-boat Explosion!**—On the 22d ult. the boiler of the steam-boat Chief Justice Marshall, on her way from Troy to New-York, exploded—by which accident seven persons lost their lives, and it was believed that four or five others would certainly die. The frequency of these shocking occurrences must have an effect to diminish the amount of travel by steam-boats, unless some important and general regulations upon the subject should ensure more comparative safety.

### IMPORTANT.

Our correspondents of the *Philadelphia Gazette* have forwarded us a proof slip containing the following, by which it will be seen that our Minister to St. James has failed in his negotiations to obtain from the British government the removal of the present restrictions imposed upon our commerce with her colonies. The United States having no colonies from which British shipping can be excluded, the reciprocity of free trade between the countries ceases when an interdict is passed, and persevered in, which excludes her shipping from any of the Ports of Great Britain, and recourse must be had to some other method of obtaining that which a fair and a liberal construction of the relative situations of the two countries gives the United States as a matter of right. We are not decided advocates of a restrictive system in all cases, but there may be such prominent instances of a wanton violation of the good feeling subsisting between nations, as to render a retaliatory course indispensable in order to maintain the national independence of the aggrieved party.

*Bull. Gaz.*

**Extract of a letter to Mr. Sanderson, dated New-York, April 26, 1830.**

A letter was received here by the eastern mail to-day, from St. Andrews, N. B., stating that a vessel had arrived there from Liverpool, with London dates to the 2d inst. A letter of that date states that the negotiations with our Minister relative to the West India trade had been concluded by the refusal to accept the terms proposed by Mr. McLean, he not having offered any good or sufficient reasons.

Your's, truly,  
LANG, TURNER & CO.

**Bank of the United States**—The stock of this institution has risen considerably in consequence of the report made by Gen. Smith, Chairman of the Committee of Finance in the Senate, and that of Mr. McDuffie, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. Both of which are decidedly in favor of the bank, pointing out its beneficial operation on the currency of the country, and the facilities which it affords the Government in the collection of revenue, and to the citizens generally in the transaction of their business. The report of Mr. McDuffie admits that the constitutional question, as to the power to establish a bank, is now determined beyond all dispute; and it is decidedly against the establishment of a National Bank, as recommended by President.

*Lanc. Journal.*

Charles White, an itinerant vender of Foreign Lottery Tickets, was sentenced, in Philadelphia, a few days since, to pay a fine of \$2000.

The owners of the Land between the York and Maryland line, over which the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road will pass, have executed a full and entire release and conveyance of the land necessary for making the road, and that work will go on in despite of our Legislature.—*Fran. Repos.*

### Appointment by the Governor.

JOHN FOX, of Doylestown, Bucks county, to be President Judge of the seventh judicial district, in the place of Judge Ross, appointed to the Supreme Court.

### HAGERSTOWN, April 29.

**Fire!**—About 11 o'clock on Monday night last, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire; and, notwithstanding they promptly repaired to their posts, nearly the whole range of stables on the east side of the Globe alley as well as the Globe stable, were enveloped in one sheet of flame, before the Engines and Hose could be brought to operate. This is the eighth attempt that has recently been made to fire the Town, and the third that has been confined to this range of buildings; and in consequence of the late hour at which it was made, has proved the most successful—eight stables and two sheds having been consumed. The property destroyed consisted of the stables and sheds attached to the Globe tavern and Lambert's hotel, the two stables on Mr. John P. Herr's lot, Mr. Arthur Johnston's stable, those of Capt. Quantrill, and the heirs of Geo. Hammer, and Mr. F. Miller's stable. The wind being strong from the West at the commencement of the fire, and changing about the middle of its career so as to drive from the N. West, very much endangered the Eastern and South Eastern sections of the Town. At one time, nearly all the storehouses on the Public Square, with no less than twenty or thirty other houses, were on fire. But, in every instance, through the extraordinary exertions of the citizens, providentially, the injury was confined principally to the roofs of houses.

*Torch Light.*

**Trial for Murder.**—Doctor NORMAN CLEVELAND, of Irasburg, Orleans county, Vt., was tried last week for the murder of a female in that town, convicted, and sentenced to be executed on the last Friday of October next. Dr. Cleveland formerly resided in Royalton, Vt. and temporarily in other towns in that vicinity. His character, to the time of the unfortunate event which will cost him his life, is represented as good—he was a respectable physician of Irasburg, had been a civil magistrate, and to all appearance bade fair to become a useful citizen.

In an unfortunate moment he seduced a respectable woman, and in order to prevent the certain development of its consequences, had recourse to those means of destroying life, which resulted in the almost instantaneous death of the miserable object of his guilty passions.

*Bull. Gaz.*

**Methodist Church.**—The seceders or reformers of this Christian body are about organizing themselves into a new association, different from the old one. The laws of the church have hitherto been exclusively made by the travelling ministers: this feature of the government will undergo a change, and a lay representation will be introduced by the seceding branch into their constitution, upon principles similar to those of other protestant denominations. Seven Conferences on the new plan have already been formed in as many States, and it is stated that there are nearly one hundred travelling preachers in the field.

*Maryland Her.*

**Next President.**—The American Mercury, published at Hartford, Conn. thus concludes some very judicious remarks on this subject:

Mr. Calhoun is yet young; Mr. Webster is young; and so are others that may yet give splendor to our political firmament. Their lights may not so soon be spared as to diffuse, at this time, the full effulgence, which, once displayed, by our customs, must in so short a time, be extinguished.

No wonder then the popular will has now its only direction. HENRY CLAY is at the very age most desirable; and, besides, has so encircled himself in meridian glories, he first of necessity engrosses the gaze of all eyes. To the clear sighted, he stands forth in the majesty of his own greatness: while among the honest of occasional Jackson opposition, the dropping film of prejudiced vision is fast revealing him a friend and a deliverer.

Of what he is, and of what he has been, every defective memory will be refreshed; and on the insignia of his fame no eye will have permission to remain closed.

We think a flattering hope has been justified—he might oblige the North and East by becoming a spectator of their condition. We should be pleased with it. Let him come and see

whether we are so hostile, as has been represented, to Western people and Western interests. His own Mississippi and Ohio have not rolled for him a prouder flood than will the Lakes, the Hudson, the Connecticut, the Susquehanna and the Potomac.

**Algiers.**—The following tributes are paid annually by different governments to the Dey of Algiers. The Two Sicilies, 24,000 hard dollars, and presents to the amount of 20,000; Portugal 24,000, and presents 20,000; Sweden and Denmark, in ammunition and other military stores, 4,000, and on the renewal of treaties every ten years, 10,000, besides consular presents. Tuscany pays no annual tribute, but gives a present of 25,000 on each change of consul; Sardinia, Spain, Hanover and Bremen, pay no annual tribute, but give presents, which vary in amount, but are generally large. The United States, England and France pay no tribute, but bestow small consular presents; the Pope's dominions, and Austria, give neither tribute nor consular presents.

**Newspapers.**—The London Sun of the 29th of March, in noticing some attempt to increase the revenue by an augmentation of the tax on newspapers, observes that the number of newspapers now circulated in London, is less, for the population, than in Paris, Brussels, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Geneva, Berlin, Leipsic, Weimer, and many other cities of Europe; while the number of papers in the U. States is greater than in Great Britain by five to one.

**George Wilson**, one of the Robbers of the Mail between Reading and Philadelphia, in December last, was tried last week, in Philadelphia, and found *Guilty*. Death is the penalty, when the driver's life is placed in jeopardy—which appeared to be the case in this instance, from the evidence.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 27th ult. by the Rev. William Runkel, Mr. ROBERT HORNER, to Miss HANNAH BUCHANAN—both of this borough.

On Thursday the 22d ult. by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. ISAAC PATTERSON, to Miss SUSANNAH SHEFFER—both of this county.

On Tuesday the 27th ult. by the Rev. William Runkel, Mr. ISAAC LEITNER, to Miss BARBARA BARE—both of Mountjoy township.

On Wednesday the 28th ult. by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. JOSEPH WIBLE, to Miss REBECCA BOYER, daughter of Mr. Frederick Boyer—both of Straban township.

### COMMUNICATED.

### DIED.

About noon, on Thursday last, Mr. WALTER A. SMITH, son of Mr. Walter Smith, of this borough, aged 19 years and 2 months.

Thus has death nipped in the bloom of youth, an amiable and promising young man—who has, by his uprightness of deportment, amiability of disposition, and amenity of manners, endeared himself to all who knew him.—As a son he was dutiful and kind; as a brother ardent and affectionate; as a friend faithful and sincere. We sympathize with his bereaved relatives and friends, by the loss they have sustained, through his early removal from this scene of trouble and turmoil—and hope that his ransomed spirit has entered into the full fruition of that bliss, where "the righteous cease from trouble, and the weary are at rest."

What a monitory lesson should this Providence of the Supreme Being teach us. It shows us the necessity of preparing to meet our God, that we might in that awful day, be able to render an account of our stewardship on earth.

### DIED.

Near Hanover, on Wednesday the 21st ult. Mr. JACOB ETZLER, in the 59th year of his age. The Hanover Gazette says he had been blind for 56½ years, having lost his sight by sickness, when a child.

At his residence in the borough of Greensburg, Pa. on the night of Sunday the 18th ult. Maj. ELI COULTER, in the 38th year of his age.

## LUMBER.

A large quantity of every kind of

### LUMBER.

at all times for sale, at Elip's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.

There is also a large quantity of **SEA-SONED & DRY LUMBER**, always kept on hand and for sale by **LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.**

May 4.  
The Hanover Gazette and Fredericktown Herald will insert the above 3 months, and charge this office.

## NOTICE.

THE next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is constitutionally "required to meet in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on the *Third Thursday in May, 1830*, (that day being the 20th of May) at eleven o'clock, A. M., at which time and place it is expected that the Rev. BENJAMIN H. RICE, the last Moderator, will open the Assembly with a Sermon.

The Commissioners to the next Assembly will please to take notice of the following act of the last Assembly, and govern themselves accordingly, viz.

"Resolved, That the Permanent and Stated Clerks be, and they hereby are appointed a standing committee of commissions; and that the Commissioners to the future Assemblies hand their commissions to said committee, in the room in which the Assembly shall hold its sessions, on the morning of the day on which the Assembly opens, previous to 11 o'clock; and further, that all commissions which may be presented during the sessions of the Assembly, instead of being read in the house, shall be examined by said committee, and reported to the Assembly."

The room in which the Assembly holds its Sessions, is the north chamber, or Session Room, of the Church above named. The Permanent Clerk is the Rev. JOHN McDOWELL, D. D.

EZRA STILES ELY,

Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.  
Philadelphia, May 4.

## DIVIDEND.

**BANK OF GETTYSBURG,**  
May 4th, 1830.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a **DIVIDEND** of **2½ PER CENT.**

for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after Monday the 10th inst. By Order,  
J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

**Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE COMPANY.**

THE Managers of the *Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company* have this day declared a **DIVIDEND** of **ONE PER CENT.**

on the Capital Stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of June.  
WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.  
May 3. 3t

## Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road*, are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers, and other officers to conduct the affairs of the company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Haefler, in Abbottstown, on the *4th Tuesday of May inst.*, (25th) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HERSH, President.

May 4. 1c

## Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

### JOHN ERISMAN,

Late of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Maria Erismann (widow) and nine children, to wit: Christian Erismann, Atilda, intermarried with John Moose, Maria, intermarried with Humerich Hostetter, Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Mouse, John Erismann, Jacob Erismann, Abraham Erismann, Daniel Erismann, and Henry Erismann—that an

### INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 28th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, on three several Tracts of Land, the first situate part in Conowago township, county aforesaid, and part in Heidelberg township, York county, adjoining lands of Simon Copenhaver, George Stine, John Swope and others, containing 170 Acres, more or less; the principal dwelling and greater part of the land lying in Conowago township, Adams county; the second situate in the township and county last aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Diehl, George Heagy and others, containing 5 Acres; the third situate in Berwick township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of George Baugher, David Ditsler, Christian Wert and others, containing 136 Acres, with the appurtenances—to make partition thereof to and among all the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 4, 1830. 1t

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Numbers in Class No. 5, drawn April 20.  
30 38 52 26 54 11 6 49 22 32

## GETTYSBURG GUARDS!



YOU will parade in Millertown, on *Saturday the 15th of May inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,  
G. ARMOR, O. S.  
May 4. 1p

## VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 18th of May next*, at the late residence of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, in Cumberland township, the following Property, viz.:

### Horses & Horse-gears,

one Plantation and one single Horse Wagon, Ploughs and Harrows, Grain in the ground, and a variety of articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day—when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

HUGH DENWIDDIE, } Adm's.  
DAVID DENWIDDIE, }  
April 27. 1s

**JOHN GEISELMAN,**  
Coach Trimmer, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business, on Carlisle-street, next door to John B. Clark's Coach-maker's shop, where he will carry on the

**Coach Trimming & Harness making Business,**

in all their details. All kinds of Work in the above trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices;—and he hopes by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, April 27. 3t

**DRUG WAREHOUSE,**  
No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices*. The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830. 1f

## NOTICE.

THE Notes due the Estate of ADAM PLUM, late of Menallen township, deceased, have been left in the hands of JAMES BELL, Esq. of said township, for collection. If not paid on or before the *20th day of May next*, suits will be brought without respect to persons.

MICHAEL PLUM, } Ex's.  
JOHN PLUM, }  
April 27. 3t

## NOTICE

IS hereby Given to all concerned, that the account of *Jacob Scholl and David Chamberlain*, Trustees of *JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN*, an habitual Drunkard, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Orphans' Court, to be held in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 25th of May next*.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.  
April 27. 3t

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 22d of May*, on the premises,

### A FARM,

situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. G. Crook, George Gitt, and others, containing

**133 ACRES,**

more or less, on which are erected a one story Log House, & two Log Stables, a Springhouse, with an excellent Spring of Water near the house; a good Orchard; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow.—ALSO,

About 55 Acres of good

**CHESNUT**

**Timber-land.**

It will be sold in Lots of from four to five acres. To be sold as the Estate of

CHRISTINA ZENLAUB.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB SELI, Adm'r.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

April 27. 1s



those who live near its projected course, and appropriate its value. But the people are deluded—are blinded and lost—by the offer to spend their money among them. Where, I would ask, should it be expended, if not among those who own it? If it be a delusion, I fancy it will, unlike most other errors, abide with the people, and continue to close their eyes to what gentlemen are pleased to consider their true interest. When you finally select one line, it is said, you offend all those who live upon the others, and this is pressed as a good reason for not moving further, does it not occur to gentlemen, that this remark, if of force, would put an end to all improvement whatever? Of the many surveys made, or to be made, I would choose the best, and I would say they should be few. I would not, nor will I, vote for all the projects on foot, or which have been reported to this House, nor do I think the public treasury should be burdened with annual appropriations, for supporting and keeping in repair any great channel of communication that has been, or hereafter may be, constructed. But this road must be turnpiked, say gentlemen, I do not know what others intend, but I do not look beyond the present bill, nor think of a turnpike; lest, however, the estimate, mentioned by the hon. member from Tenn (Mr. Polk), of 21,000,000 of dollars should alarm, I will say that I understand the road in Ohio, equal to any in the world, to be now costing less than for between 5 and 6,000 dollars per mile, and taking this as our datum, the whole distance from Buffalo to New Orleans would not, even if turnpiked, cost \$6,000,000. The hon. gentleman speaks pleasantly of tapping the treasury, if it be plethoric; admonishes us that it is a dangerous operation, and that it requires a consultation of the seniors—not the bachelors of medicine—but the M.D.'s. in politics. I am content to be regarded as a Junior, at least for the present, but what if the Seniors are timid, or mayhap unskilled, or, with a rare exception or two, adhere to the old practice, rejecting modern improvements as the innovations of heedless and incautious men; insisting that no other guide shall be followed but lectures heard or written, some 20, or 30, or 40 years ago; under these circumstances the office must be assumed by those who may be estimated lightly; nothing else is left for it, they must use the knife, or the patient will die.

The last argument I shall notice, and it is one which all the hon. gentlemen who have spoken against this bill have urged, is, that they wish the public debt paid, before we embark in the project. This bill, Sir, interferes not with its discharge; if it did, I should be the last man to advocate it. What does the bill provide? The first section enacts "that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint by the consent of the Senate, three disinterested citizens of the United States, to lay out a road from Buffalo, in the State of N. York, passing by the seat of the General Government, in the District of Columbia, to the City of New Orleans in the State of Louisiana, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, to examine the ground, and lay out said road," &c. It is provided in the second section "that the said road shall be laid out four rods in width, and designated on each side by a distinguishable mark on a tree, or by the erection of a stake or monument, sufficiently conspicuous, at every quarter of a mile of the distance, where the road pursues a straight course, and on each side where an angle occurs in its course."

The third section is as follows: "that the said Commissioners, after they have laid out the said road, shall present to the President an accurate plan of the same, with its several courses and distances in each State, accompanied by a written report of their proceedings, describing the marks and monuments by which the road is designated, and the face of the country through which it passes, and the roads, or parts of roads, if any, in the course of the road so laid out by this act, which, in their opinion, shall need no alteration; which said roads, or parts thereof, so finished, shall remain unaffected by this act."

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ing, laying out, and marking the road, and making a detailed report of their proceedings, cannot be taken in less than two, perhaps three years; and that during this period an expense will not be incurred that shall exceed \$10,000 per annum; and that afterwards, if the contingency happens that shall make it the duty of the President to commence the construction of the road, not more than four, or perhaps 500,000 dollars will be required annually. Let us now ascertain the state of the public debt, its exact amount, and the probable time of its extinguishment.

Debt on 1st January, 1830,	\$48,565,406 50
Interest to 1st January, 1831,	2,913,924 39
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Deduct sum then applicable to its extinction, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury,	11,500,000 00
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Interest to 1st January, 1832,	2,398,739 85
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Deduct sum then applicable to debt by Secretary's estimate,	12,000,000 00
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From which deduct two years' interest, at 3 per centum on \$13,296,249 45, (that sum having, in above calculation, been put at six per centum, while it only carries three.)	797,774 96
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Interest to 1st January, 1833,	1,774,818 94
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Deduct, according to Secretary's estimate,	12,000,000 00
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Add for interest on sum beyond three per cent. stock, (on which no interest should be charged for this year, it having been added at six per cent. for year 1832 to 1833) say on \$6,038,885 27, to January, 1834,	363,533 14
	19,718,667 83
Deduct, according to estimate,	12,000,000 00
Leaving a balance of	\$7,718,667 83

of the public debt on the 1st day of January, 1834, at which time there will be in the treasury between three and four millions of dollars, beyond all ineffective funds that are there, which may be placed at one million, about which sum they are—and the United States will be the unindebted (except as above) owner of seven millions of United States' Bank Stock; nor will the balance be so great as I have made it; for all the debt, (except the three per cent. stock) is supposed, for convenience sake, to be at six per cent. interest, when in reality \$12,773,098 61 carry but five per cent., and \$13,766,700 14 draw only four and an half per cent. Indeed the debt may be regarded as fully discharged when we shall have reached within seven millions of its apparent amount—for to that extent it was incurred by subscription for United States' Bank Stock, which the Government still holds. Not more than \$20,000 can be wanted for surveys and laying out the road before the Spring of 1832, nor perhaps more than \$30,000 until 1833, for it cannot be begun to be opened until it is all laid out, so that it may be seen what the average cost will be—which, if it shall exceed \$1,500 per mile, will prevent the President from proceeding. This sum will not baffle the Treasury. At either of the above times, the reduction of the debt will be such that the sum theretofore paid for interest, will go a considerable way to bear the expenses of the road. And, in January, 1834 it will be paid off, with the exception of a fraction. Any thing to be apprehended from the alleged interference with the payment of the public debt is fanciful. The bill, if it should become a law, will not have that effect.

The honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Polk) tells us, that the State Governments were made for internal and municipal purposes, and the General Government for external purposes. Not so exactly. But I do not recur to this matter to quarrel with him about his division of powers, but to say, with the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. Barabour) that I would not take from this Government one, even the smallest and most inconsiderable of its powers.—I will add for myself, I would not bestow upon it one jot of authority beyond what rightfully belongs to it. But it does seem to me, that the fashionable doctrine of jealousy of the General Government, and the danger suggested that it will swallow up State power, is chimerical.—Who compose this government? We are ourselves its most efficient branch.—Where are all our strongest political attachments? In our several States—and I honor the sentiment. What sustains us here? The belief that we stand well at home. Take from any gentleman his state support, and will he have influence in this house? I think not. What inducement can there be to strengthen the hands of the General Government? None that I can perceive; and these seats change occupants too often to allow even a corrupt man to hope for any personal advantage from so doing. Each Government, General and State, can only perform its functions within its designated sphere. There may each long happily move, nourishing and cherishing, and fostering and securing, by their light and influence, the free institutions of our country! I am, indeed, with the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Polk) for the Union, and, as its devoted friend, opposed to all doctrines which have the slightest tendency to make the most deplorable of all events familiar to us. I cannot bring my mind to adopt the idea that a state has a right to abrogate a law of this Government. It is an opinion fraught with the worst consequences, and leading to the most lamentable issue. Are in the same vessel? The tempest which overwhelms one, will assuredly involve others; and when this gallant bark shall be stranded, if stranded it must be, he who will have the fortune to seize a plank, by which he can reach the land, will find himself on a shore

**CONGRESS.**

**Congress.**—The bill providing for an exchange of lands with the Indians, and their removal beyond the Mississippi, passed the Senate of the U. States on the 26th ult. and was read twice in the House, and appropriately referred.—The resolution was taken up, calling upon the President for his reasons for removing James Carson from the office of Register of the Land Office in Missouri. After some remarks from Messrs. McKinley, Knight, Barton, and Kane, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Kane, laid on the table—yeas 22, nays 15. The resolution introduced by Mr. Desha, from the Military Committee, on the subject of reducing the number of officers of the army of the United States, was taken up and PASSED, after a modification made on motion of Mr. Wilde, directing the Secretary of War to report upon the expediency of the proposed reduction. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDuffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promises to be discussed extensively and earnestly.

**WASHINGTON, April 27.**

**Public Faith.**—On Saturday the following amendment was moved by Mr. Sprague to the bill before the Senate on the Indian Question:

Provided always, That until the said tribes or nations shall choose to remove, as by this act contemplated, they shall be protected in their present possessions, and in the enjoyment of all their rights of territory and government, as promised or guaranteed to them by treaties with the United States, according to the true intent and meaning of said treaties.

This amendment was rejected!

Mr. Frelinghuysen then proposed the following amendment, which was also rejected: viz:

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the departure from, or non observance of, any treaty, compact, agreement, or stipulation heretofore entered into, and now subsisting between the U. States and the Cherokee Indians.

**Conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Frelinghuysen in the Senate of the U. States, April 6, 1830, on the Indian Question.**

MR. PRESIDENT: If we abandon those aboriginal proprietors of our soil—those early allies and adopted children of our forefathers, how shall we justify it to our country? to all the glory of the past, and the promise of the future?—Her good name is worth all these besides that contributes to her greatness. And, sir, as I regard this crisis in her history, the time has come when this unbought treasure shall be plucked from dishonor, or abandoned to reproach.

How shall we justify this trespass to ourselves? Sir, we may deride it, and laugh it to scorn now, but the occasion will meet every man, when he must look inward and make honest inquiry into there. Let us beware how, by oppressive encroachments upon the sacred privileges of our Indian neighbors, we minister to the agonies of future remorse.

I have, in my humble measure, attempted to discharge a public and solemn duty towards an interesting portion of my fellow men. Should it prove to have been as fruitless as I know it to be below the weight of their claims, yet even then, sir, it will have its consolations. Defeat in such a cause is far above the triumphs of unrighteous power—and in the language of an eloquent writer—"I had rather receive the blessing of one poor Cherokee, as he casts his last look back upon his country, for having, though in vain, attempted to prevent his banishment, than to sleep beneath the marble of all the Cæsars."

**WASHINGTON, April 28.**

**POWER OF REMOVAL.**

Mr. Holmes offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate, acts against the interest of the people, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, why and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess.

Resolved, That the removals from office by the President since the last session of the Senate, seem, with few ex-

reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution. Wherefore.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate the number, names, and offices, of the officers removed by him since the last session of the Senate, with the reasons for each removal.

The above resolutions were indefinitely postponed.

In the House of Representatives the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to superintend the public printing was, after the usual business of the early part of the session had been disposed of, taken into consideration, and discussed until the close of the hour. Several resolutions were submitted, among which was one presented by Mr. Chilton, requesting the President of the United States to state to the House the reasons which induced him to remove officers holding public stations, up to the 3d of March, 1829, from the highest to the lowest grades. The yeas and nays being on the motion of Mr. McDuffie, taken on the consideration of this resolution, it was negatived by a vote of 126 to 48.

**May 1.**

In the Senate, yesterday, a good deal of business was transacted, some of it interesting. A proposition was reported by Mr. SMITH, of S. C. from the Committee on Finance, to reduce the duty on salt to ten cents after December next; the bill establishing a Law Department was debated, and then laid on the table, to make way for a bill, of which Mr. WEBSTER gave notice, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; the bill from the House of Representatives, to explain and extend the pension laws was debated, and finally rejected, 25 to 20. A short time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives.—The most important subject of the day, as well as one of the most important of the Session, was the following bill, reported by Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Commerce, (four out of the seven members concurring in it, as was stated.)

A bill to amend the navigation laws of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That whenever the President of the U. States shall receive satisfactory information of the existence of any law or decree of any foreign government, authorizing the importation of the produce and manufactures of the United States, into such foreign country, and all its possessions, at a rate of duty not exceeding thirty per centum on the actual value thereof, and at such time as the produce and manufactures of that country may be admitted into the United States on reciprocal terms; thereupon the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and from and after twelve months from the date of such proclamation it shall be and it is hereby declared to be lawful to import into the United States the produce and manufactures of such country, and all its possessions, at a rate of duty not exceeding thirty per centum on the actual cost and value thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the actual cost or value of the produce and manufactures, authorized to be imported under the provisions of this act, shall be ascertained and adjusted in the manner prescribed by existing laws; and that all acts or parts of acts relating to debentures, appraisements, forfeitures, penalties, or remissions, applicable to merchandise imported under any act now existing, or which may hereafter exist, shall be applied to the produce or manufactures of any country, admitted under the authority of this act: Provided, that no duty on any merchandise so imported, shall be charged on any nominal valuation, or on any sum more or less than the actual cost or value, to be ascertained as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall cease in relation to any country and its possessions, whenever the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence, that the Government of such country has, directly or indirectly, violated the spirit or letter of the reciprocal acts of the two governments, by imposing internal taxes, excises, restrictions, or regulations on the produce or manufactures of the U. States, or shall in any way impose a higher duty on the same than 30 per centum on the actual cost or value thereof; and whenever the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, the importation of the produce and manufactures of such country and of its possessions, shall cease so far as such importation may be authorized by this act: Provided that it shall not be deemed a violation of the reciprocal acts of the two Governments, for either party to levy internal taxes or excises, to impose restrictions or to make regulations of any kind which shall apply equally, and without discrimination, to the produce and manufactures of both countries and their possessions.

Mr. C. moved that the bill be committed and printed; stating that it was not the purpose of the Committee to call it up this session, perhaps not even the next; but the object was thus to submit the proposition to the public at large, for its consideration and action. Various motions were made, for the purpose of putting the seal of disapprobation on it at once. Mr. Mallory moved to lay it on the table, which, being withdrawn, Mr. Gorham moved its indefinite postponement, and these motions gave rise to some animated debate on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Mallory, Gorham, and Wayne, participated. The debate was arrested by the expiration of the

**Extract of a letter, dated**  
**WASHINGTON, April 24.**

I have just learned that the Senate have finally acted upon the bill for the removal of the Indians—passing it by a vote of 29 to 19. Every administration member voting for it, and four of those who do not go in all things with the ruling party. The vote is rather stronger than I expected it would be; though, from the signs of the times, I have not, for some time, entertained a doubt, that the Indians were to be sacrificed, and the faith of the nation violated. The bill just passed, bears on its face nothing in the shape of violence or wrong. It simply proposes an exchange of lands with the Indians; and it will no doubt be attempted to be shewn that the United States meditate no injustice. It must be remembered, however, that several of the States have set up claims to jurisdiction over the Indians, incompatible, not only with their general or particular independence, but even with their existence; that a solemn appeal from this claim has been made to the United States, and that this law is to be considered a decision upon that appeal, in favor of the States. Viewed in this light, and in this light only can it be viewed—it amounts to a total change of policy on the part of the U. States, and a virtual abandonment of all their engagements of protection and guaranty to the Indians. If the States have the right to legislate for the Indians, the U. States have not that right; and if the States can pass acts of outlawry against the Indians, and let loose their blood hounds upon them, they will force them from their homes, or into measures of hostility which will afford a pretext for a war of extermination. *Fredonian.*

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The present Post-Master General, asks of Congress an appropriation of eighty six thousand dollars to sustain his Department—the first instance, under the government, of such an application—"all the expenses of the Department (as Mr. Barry himself says) having hitherto been defrayed by its own resources, without any appropriation, at any time, to meet them from the Treasury."

Words could not more clearly and fully illustrate the *Reform*, introduced into this Department, than does this simple unadorned statement. Every previous Post Master General has paid money into the Treasury—some of them large sums—the present Head demands an appropriation, and says he can't get along without it, unless he reduces the facilities which the Post-Office now affords. So that Congress have no alternative, but to put their hands into the Treasury, and help this gentleman out of difficulty, or throw the Post Office establishment into disorganization. *Id.*

There is a bill now before Congress, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia, for the purpose of traffic, and enacting several wholesome regulations relative to said traffic, now extensively carried on in that district, in many instances with great injustice and cruelty. Any slave brought into the district, contrary to the prohibition, immediately becomes free. *Id.*

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**From the Bradford Settler.**

The following opinion on the subject of the militia law of this Commonwealth is published for the benefit of militia officers. The opinion is now a part of the militia law, agreeably to the 60th Section of the act of 1822.

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
**Harrisburg, March 25, 1830.**

At a board of general officers, convened agreeably to the provisions of the 60th section of the militia law of 1822, the following propositions contained in a note from Brigadier General DARIUS BULLOCK, was submitted by the Adjutant General, viz:

"If the field officers, who are assembled in pursuance of the provisions of the 26th section of the militia law of 1822, shall, contrary to law, and from malicious and evil intentions, remit fines which have been duly levied for the non-performance of military duty, is their conduct in such a case subject to be investigated by a Court Martial?"

Officers, for offences of this nature, are certainly liable to trial and punishment by Courts Martial. A contrary decision would place the value and utility of the militia system at the disposal of a few dishonest individuals who might secure an election by veiling their designs until after their object was attained. The whole spirit and tenor of our militia laws, as well as the laws for the government and regulation of the army of the United States, will bear out this construction.

SIMON CAMERON, Adj. Gen. Pa.  
J. B. ARTHUR, Br. Gen. 1st Bn. 9th D.  
H. FRICK, Maj. Gen. 5th Div.

**SIMON CAMERON, Adj. Gen. Pa.**

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The late European papers announce that Spain is preparing to send another expedition to Mexico, to consist of 22,000 land forces—



those who live near its projected course, and appreciate its value. But the people are deluded—are blinded and lost to reason, by the offer to spend their money among them. Where, I would ask, should it be expended, if not among those who own it? If it be a delusion, I fancy it will, unlike most other errors, abide with the people, and continue to close their eyes to what gentlemen are pleased to consider their true interest. When you finally select one line, it is said, you offend all those who live upon the others, and this is pressed as a good reason for not moving further; does it not occur to gentlemen, that this remark, if of force, would put an end to all improvement whatever? Of the many surveys made, or to be made, I would choose the best, and I would say they should be few. I would not, nor will I, vote for all the projects on foot, or which have been reported to this House; nor do I think the public treasury should be burdened with annual appropriations, for supporting and keeping in repair any great channel of communication that has been, or hereafter may be, constructed. But this road must be turnpiked, say gentlemen; I do not know what others intend, but I do not look beyond the present bill, nor think of a turnpike: lest, however, the estimate, mentioned by the hon. member from Tenn. (Mr. Polk,) of 21,000,000 of dollars should alarm, I will say that I understand the road in Ohio, equal to any in the world, to be now constructing for between 5 and 6,000 dollars per mile, and taking this as our datum, the whole distance from Buffalo to New Orleans would not, even if turnpiked, cost \$6,000,000. The hon. gentleman speaks pleasantly of tapping the treasury, if it be plethoric; admonishes us that it is a dangerous operation, and that it requires a consultation of the seniors—not the bachelors of medicine—but the M. D's. in politics. I am content to be regarded as a Junior, at least for the present, but what if the Seniors are timid, or mayhap unskilled, or, with a rare exception or two, adhere to the old practice, rejecting modern improvements as the innovations of heedless and incautious men; insisting that no other guide shall be followed but lectures heard or written, some 20, or 30, or 40 years ago; under these circumstances the office must be assumed by those who may be estimated lightly; nothing else is left for it, they must use the knife, or the patient will die.

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It is made the duty of the Commissioners by the fourth section, to "report to the President an estimate of the expenses of the said road, which, in their opinion, will be necessary for its formation, graduation, and final completion, on the most approved plan, without the application of stone or gravel, except where they shall be found indispensably necessary to its use; and if the same does not on an average exceed the sum of \$1500, including the necessary bridges & causeways, per mile, the President is hereby authorized, to take prompt and effectual measures, to cause said road to be made throughout the whole distance."

It is believed that the preparatory steps by the Commissioners, of survey-

ing, laying out, and marking the road, and making a detailed report of their proceedings, cannot be taken in less than two, perhaps three years; and that during this period an expense will not be incurred that shall exceed \$10,000 per annum; and that afterwards, if the contingency happens that shall make it the duty of the President to commence the construction of the road, not more than four, or perhaps 500,000 dollars will be required annually. Let us now ascertain the state of the public debt, its exact amount, and the probable time of its extinguishment.

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Deduct, according to estimate,	12,000,000 00
	\$7,718,667 83

Leaving a balance of \$7,718,667 83 of the public debt on the 1st day of January, 1834, at which time there will be in the treasury between three and four millions of dollars, beyond all ineffective funds that are there, which may be placed at one million, about which sum they are—and the United States will be the indebted (except as above) owner of seven millions of United States' Bank Stock; nor will the balance be so great as I have made it, for all the debt, (except the three per cent. stock) is supposed, for convenience sake, to be at six per cent. interest, when in reality \$12,773,098 61 carry but five per cent., and \$13,766,700 14 draw only four and an half per cent. Indeed the debt may be regarded as fully discharged when we shall have reached within seven millions of its apparent amount—for to that extent it was incurred by subscription for United States' Bank Stock, which the Government still holds. Not more than \$20,000 can be wanted for surveys and laying out the road before the Spring of 1832, nor perhaps more than \$30,000 until 1833, for it cannot be begun to be opened until it is laid out, so that it may be seen what the average cost will be—which, if it shall exceed \$1,500 per mile, will prevent the President from proceeding. This sum will not beggar the Treasury. At either of the above times, the reduction of the debt will be such that the sum theretofore paid for interest, will go a considerable way to bear the expenses of the road. And, in January, 1834 it will be paid off, with the exception of a fraction. Any thing to be apprehended from the alleged interference with the payment of the public debt is fanciful. The bill, if it should become a law, will not have that effect.

The honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Polk) tells us, that the State Governments were made for internal and municipal purposes, and the General Government for external purposes. Not so exactly. But I do not recur to this matter to quarrel with him about his division of powers, but to say, with the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. BARNUM) that I would not take from this Government one, even the smallest and most inconsiderable of its powers.—I will add for myself, I would not bestow upon it one jot of authority beyond what rightfully belongs to it. But it does seem to me, that the fashionable doctrine of jealousy of the General Government, and the danger suggested that it will swallow up State power, is chimerical.—Who composes this government? We are ourselves its most efficient branch. Where are all our strongest political attachments? In our several States—and I honor the sentiment. What sustains us here? The belief that we stand well at home. Take from any gentleman his state support, and will he have influence in this house? I think not. What inducement can there be to strengthen the hands of the General Government? None that I can perceive; and these seats change occupants too often to allow even a corrupt man to hope for any personal advantage from so doing. Each Government, General and State, can only perform its functions within its designated sphere. There may each long happily move, nourishing and cherishing, and fostering and securing, by their light and influence, the free institutions of our country! I am, indeed, with the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Polk) for the Union, and, as its devoted friend, opposed to all doctrines which have the slightest tendency to make the most deplorable of all events familiar to us. I cannot bring my mind to adopt the idea that a state has a right to fabricate a law of this Government. It is an opinion fraught with the worst consequences, and leading to the most lamentable issue. Are not, I ask, gentlemen, our fortunes freighted in the same vessel? The tempest which overwhelms one, will assuredly involve others; and when this gallant bark shall be stranded, if stranded it must be, he who will have the fortune to seize a plank, by which he can reach the land, will find himself on a shore not worth inhabiting.

**CONGRESS.**

**Congress.**—The bill providing for an exchange of lands with the Indians, and their removal beyond the Mississippi, passed the Senate of the U. States on the 26th ult. and was read twice in the House, and appropriately referred.—The resolution was taken up, calling upon the President for his reasons for removing James Carson from the office of Register of the Land Office in Missouri. After some remarks from Messrs. McKinley, Knight, Barton, and Kane, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Kane, laid on the table—yeas 22, nays 15. The resolution introduced by Mr. Desha, from the Military Committee, on the subject of reducing the number of officers of the army of the United States, was taken up and passed, after a modification made on motion of Mr. Wilde, directing the Secretary of War to report upon the expediency of the proposed reduction. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDuffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promises to be discussed extensively and earnestly.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

**Public Faith.**—On Saturday the following amendment was moved by Mr. Sprague to the bill before the Senate on the Indian Question:

Provided always, That until the said tribes or nations shall choose to remove, as by this act contemplated, they shall be protected in their present possessions, and in the enjoyment of all their rights of territory and government, as promised or guaranteed to them by treaties with the United States, according to the true intent and meaning of said treaties.

This amendment was rejected!

Mr. Frelinghuysen then proposed the following amendment, which was also rejected: viz:

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the departure from, or non observance of, any treaty, compact, agreement, or stipulation heretofore entered into, and now subsisting between the U. States and the Cherokee Indians.

**Conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Frelinghuysen in the Senate of the U. States, April 6, 1830, on the Indian Question.**

MR. PRESIDENT: If we abandon those aboriginal proprietors of our soil—those early allies and adopted children of our forefathers, how shall we justify it to our country? to all the glory of the past, and the promise of the future?—Her good name is worth all these besides that contributes to her greatness. And, sir, as I regard this crisis in her history, the time has come when this unbought treasure shall be plucked from dishonor, or abandoned to reproach.

How shall we justify this trespass to ourselves? Sir, we may deride it, and laugh it to scorn now, but the occasion will meet every man, when he must look inward and make honest inquisition there. Let us beware how, by oppressive encroachments upon the sacred privileges of our Indian neighbors, we minister to the agonies of future remorse.

I have, in my humble measure, attempted to discharge a public and solemn duty towards an interesting portion of my fellow men. Should it prove to have been as fruitless as I know it to be below the weight of their claims, yet even then, sir, it will have its consolations. Defeat in such a cause is far above the triumphs of unrighteous power—and in the language of an eloquent writer—"I had rather receive the blessing of one poor Cherokee, as he casts his last look back upon his country, for having, though in vain, attempted to prevent his banishment, than to sleep beneath the marble of all the Cæsars."

WASHINGTON, April 28.

**POWER OF REMOVAL.**

Mr. Holmes offered the following resolutions:

**Resolved.** That the President of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate, acts against the interest of the people, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution.

**Resolved.** That it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, why, and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess.

**Resolved.** That the removals from office by the President since the last session of the Senate, seem, with few exceptions, to be without satisfactory

reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution. Wherefore,

**Resolved.** That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate the number, names, and offices, of the officers removed by him since the last session of the Senate, with the reasons for each removal.

The above resolutions were indefinitely postponed.

In the House of Representatives the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to superintend the public printing was, after the usual business of the early part of the session had been disposed of, taken into consideration, and discussed until the close of the hour. Several resolutions were submitted, among which was one presented by Mr. Chilton, requesting the President of the United States to state to the House the reasons which induced him to remove officers holding public stations, up to the 3d of March, 1829, from the highest to the lowest grades. The yeas and nays being on the motion of Mr. McDuffie, taken on the consideration of this resolution, it was negatived by a vote of 126 to 48.

May 1.

In the Senate, yesterday, a good deal of business was transacted, some of it interesting. A proposition was reported by Mr. SMITH, of S. C. from the Committee on Finance, to reduce the duty on salt to ten cents after December next; the bill establishing a Law Department was debated, and then laid on the table, to make way for a bill, of which Mr. WEBSTER gave notice, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; the bill from the House of Representatives, to explain and extend the pension laws was debated, and finally rejected, 25 to 20. A short time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives.—The most important subject of the day, as well as one of the most important of the Session, was the following bill, reported by Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Commerce, (four out of the seven members concurring in it, as was stated.)

A bill to amend the navigation laws of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That whenever the President of the U. States shall receive satisfactory information of the existence of any law or decree of any foreign government, authorising the importation of the produce and manufactures of the United States, into such foreign country, and all its possessions, at a rate of duty not exceeding thirty per centum on the actual value thereof, and at such time as the produce and manufactures of that country may be admitted into the United States on reciprocal terms; thereupon the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and from and after twelve months from the date of such proclamation it shall be and it is hereby declared to be lawful to import into the United States the produce and manufactures of such country, and all its possessions, at a rate of duty not exceeding thirty per centum on the actual cost and value thereof.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the actual cost or value of the produce and manufactures, authorized to be imported under the provisions of this act, shall be ascertained and adjusted in the manner prescribed by existing laws; and that all acts or parts of acts relating to debentures, appraisements, forfeitures, penalties, or remissions, applicable to merchandise imported under any act now existing, or which may hereafter exist, shall be applied to the produce or manufactures of any country, admitted under the authority of this act: Provided, that no duty on any merchandise so imported, shall be charged on any nominal valuation, or on any sum more or less than the actual cost or value, to be ascertained as aforesaid.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall cease in relation to any country and its possessions, whenever the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence, that the Government of such country has, directly or indirectly, violated the spirit or letter of the reciprocal acts of the two governments, by imposing internal taxes, excises, restrictions, or regulations on the produce or manufactures of the U. States, or shall in any way impose a higher duty on the same than 30 per centum on the actual cost or value thereof; and whenever the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, the importation of the produce and manufactures of such country and of its possessions, shall cease so far as such importation may be authorized by this act: Provided that it shall not be deemed a violation of the reciprocal acts of the two Governments, for either party to levy internal taxes or excises, to impose restrictions or to make regulations of any kind which shall apply equally, and without discrimination, to the produce and manufactures of both countries and their possessions.

Mr. C. moved that the bill be committed and printed: stating that it was not the purpose of the Committee to call it up this session, perhaps not even the next; but the object was thus to submit the proposition to the public at large, for its consideration and action. Various motions were made, for the purpose of putting the seal of disapprobation on it at once. Mr. Mallory moved to lay it on the table, which being withdrawn, Mr. Gorham moved its indefinite postponement, and these motions gave rise to some animated debate on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Mallory, Gorham, and Wayne, participated. The debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour. It will be resumed this morning.

**Extract of a letter, dated**  
WASHINGTON, April 24.

I have just learned that the Senate have finally acted upon the bill for the removal of the Indians—passing it by a vote of 29 to 19. Every administration member voting for it, and four of those who do not go in all things with the ruling party. The vote is rather stronger than I expected it would be; though, from the signs of the times, I have not, for some time, entertained a doubt, that the Indians were to be sacrificed, and the faith of the nation violated. The bill just passed, bears on its face nothing in the shape of violence or wrong. It simply proposes an exchange of lands with the Indians; and it will no doubt be attempted to be shewn that the United States mediate no injustice. It must be remembered, however, that several of the States have set up claims to jurisdiction over the Indians, incompatible, not only with their general or particular independence, but even with their existence; that a solemn appeal from this claim has been made to the United States, and that this law is to be considered a decision upon that appeal, in favor of the States. Viewed in this light, and in this light only can it be viewed—it amounts to a total change of policy on the part of the U. States, and a virtual abandonment of all their engagements of protection and guaranty to the Indians. If the States have the right to legislate for the Indians, the U. States have not that right; and if the States can pass acts of outlawry against the Indians, and let loose their blood hounds upon them, they will force them from their homes, or into measures of hostility which will afford a pretext for a war of extermination. *Fredonian.*

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The present Post Master General, asks of Congress an appropriation of *eighty six thousand dollars* to sustain his Department—the first instance, under the government, of such an application—"all the expenses of the Department (as Mr. Barry himself says) having hitherto been defrayed by its own resources, without any appropriation, at any time, to meet them from the Treasury."

Words could not more clearly and fully illustrate the *Reform*, introduced into this Department, than does this simple unadorned statement. Every previous Post Master General has paid money into the Treasury—some of them large sums—the present Head demands an appropriation, and says he can't get along without it, unless he reduces the facilities which the Post-Office now affords. So that Congress have no alternative, but to put their hands into the Treasury, and help this gentleman out of difficulty, or throw the Post Office establishment into disorganization. *Id.*

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There is a bill now before Congress, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia, for the purpose of traffic, and enacting several wholesome regulations relative to said traffic, now extensively carried on in that district, in many instances with great injustice and cruelty. Any slave brought into the district, contrary to the prohibition, immediately becomes free. *Id.*

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From the Bradford Settler.

The following opinion on the subject of the militia law of this Commonwealth is published for the benefit of militia officers. The opinion is now a part of the militia law, agreeably to the 60th Section of the act of 1822.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. }  
*Harrisburg, March 25, 1830.*

At a board of general officers, convened agreeably to the provisions of the 60th section of the militia law of 1822, the following propositions contained in a note from Brigadier General DARRIS BULLOCK, was submitted by the Adjutant General, viz:

"If the field officers, who are assembled in pursuance of the provisions of the 26th section of the militia law of 1822, shall, contrary to law, and from malicious and evil intentions, remit fines which have been duly levied for the non-performance of military duty, is their conduct in such a case subject to be investigated by a Court Martial?"

Officers, for offences of this nature, are certainly liable to trial and punishment by Courts Martial. A contrary decision would place the value and utility of the militia system at the disposal of a few dishonest individuals who might secure an election by riling their designs until after their object was attained. The whole spirit and tenor of our militia laws, as well as the laws for the government and regulation of the army of the United States, will bear out this construction.

SIMON CAMERON, Adj. Gen. Pa.  
J. R. ANTHONY, Sr. Gen. 1st Br. 1st D.  
H. FRICK, Maj. Gen. 5th Div.

The above is a true copy of the original.  
SIMON CAMERON, Adj. Gen. Pa.





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The late European papers announce that Spain is preparing to send another expedition to Mexico, to consist of 20,000 land forces—to sail in August.




**MISCELLANY.**  
**"THE FAR WEST."**  
Where is the west, and what are its bounds? But a few short years have passed, since our thriving town, (then a rude hamlet) stood upon the further confines of the rising west—Still beyond, there did, indeed, exist an ideal realm of future greatness—a matted and a mighty forest, "but clouds and thick darkness rested on it." Here and there it was dotted with a settlement of whites, clustered together for mutual assistance and mutual defence. These were "few and far between," and still beyond and deeper, sunk in the murky shadows of the wilderness, roamed the border band of lawless and outlawed whites—a race of men found only upon the line of frontier territory, between savage and civilized life, to neither of which they have any affinity, and whose anomalous character, rejecting the virtues of either, embodies, in one, the vices of both.  
But the solitude has been penetrated, the forest has been overwhelmed by the towering wave of emigration. That wave but recently spent its utmost fury ere it reached even here, and its last and dying ripple was wont to fall gently at our feet; but not so now; it has swept over us, and while its mighty deluge is yet rushing past, in one undiminished current, the roar of its swelling surges, repeated by each babbling echo, is still wafted back to us on every western breeze. Ours is no longer a western settlement; our children are surrounded by the comforts, the blessings, and the elegancies of life, where their fathers found only hardship, privation and want. The "westward" is onward, still onward—but where? Even the place that was known so but yesterday, to-morrow shall be known so no more. The tall forest, the prowling beast, and  
"The stoick of the woods—the man without a tear,"  
are alike bore down, trampled and destroyed, by this everlasting scramble for the west. This course of empire may—must be stayed, when the shore of the Pacific has been reached, and the intermediate distance reclaimed and populated. But before these are effected, how mighty must be the growth of our republic? Already the annual tourist who was wont to exhaust all his rambling desires in reaching the "Falls," disdains so slight an excursion—he must visit the west—and Green Bay or Fort Winnebago is now his resting place. Another year, and even these will be left behind, and the ever-receding west must be pursued over succeeding rivers, and mountains, and plains, until "the western tour" shall terminate at the mouth of the Oregon.  
*Buffalo Journal.*  
Mr. Moorhouse, of Tompkins county, New York, has invented a Lamp for the burning of lard instead of oil. It differs from the common lamp only by its having a copper wire adjoining the tube which contains the wick, and connected with the blaze of the lamp at one end, and with the lard at the other, keeping the lard in a fluid state. It is said to emit a brilliant light, gives no offensive smell, accumulates no cinder upon the wick, and may be supplied at half the expense of the Oil Lamp.  
The landed estate of Prince Borghese in Italy, extends over no less than 800 square leagues, and comprises two millions of inhabitants.  
The Editor of the National Gazette, thus graphically sketches the character of Lord Byron:  
"He was deliberately base and ruthlessly cruel, he was a froward, depraved, wolfish boy, a bad son, a brutal husband, a precocious debauchee, a bitter misanthrope, a headlong prodigal, a drunkard and an infidel."  
A black man, named Jamieson, was tried in the Oyer and Terminer, on Monday, for mal-practice, in steaming a girl eight years old, who died shortly after the operation. The little victim suffered great agony from the hot vapour, exclaiming that "she would rather die," than it should be continued. But the wretch only increased the heat, and administered drinks of hot tea.—She did not long survive this treatment.  
Jamieson was found guilty of the *mal-practice*; by this name we suppose the offence was indictable whatever the consequence might have been, but terminating, as it did, fatally, we cannot see why he was not prosecuted for homicide.  
The Macon, N.C. Telegraph of the 5th instant, relates an instance of atrocious depravity, scarcely even equaled in the annals of rascality of any country. On Saturday night last, some nefarious beings, more worthy the name of fiends, either through wanton mischief or depraved malignity, tore up and re-

moved a part of the floor of the Macon Bridge—leaving a dreadful chasm; of five or six feet in width, immediately over the swiftest and deepest part of the river! The enormity of the crime may be imagined, when it is known that the bridge, connecting the two parts of the town, is travelled at all hours of the night—that it is over a deep, wide and rapid stream, some fifteen feet from the water; and that a fall from it would be inevitable destruction! Whether the plan was laid for the especial murder of a particular individual, or through a general hatred of mankind, is not known; neither is it known how far the intention may have succeeded. It is known, that two individuals, at least, who crossed the bridge before the light the next morning, came near falling through. One, who approached the chasm without any suspicion, and did not discover the hole until his foot was half way beyond the last plank, and was about putting down the other foot, suddenly saw his danger and saved himself, by falling backwards on the bridge. Another gentleman was even farther advanced, and was only saved from going through by making a sudden effort, and springing clear across. Two or three persons have been taken up on suspicion of the crime, and bound over to the next court for trial.  
Kentucky Banking is likely to obtain a very unenviable notoriety. Under the title of "Bank Robbery, No. V," the Kentucky Commentator publishes the statement below. It would seem that such incidents were of periodical recurrence, from the formality of the enumeration.  
The Harrodsburgh Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth was entered, one night last week, by means of false keys. All the money there was in the Bank, except about five dollars in silver change, was stolen. How much was not known; probably several thousand dollars. The Cashier was absent; the person engaged by him to sleep in the Bank was also absent, and no person in town knew how much money there was in the Bank. It was moreover surmised that the Cashier, before he went away, had put the money into some private place, for safe keeping; but that is rather unlikely, and the probability is, that notwithstanding the late law, and all its provisions for the safety, and better management, of the institution, the public has sustained another very heavy loss, by this depredation.  
The surplus notes in the principal Bank, in Frankfort, to the amount of \$270,000, were burnt last month, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly.  
The Mount Sterling Branch has been withdrawn; and orders have passed, at the principal Bank, for withdrawing several other branches.  
The Commentator further mentions that the trial of Charles L. Harrison, for robbing the Louisville Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth, had taken place during the third week in March; but that the Louisville papers were silent on the subject. But it was reported that, of the twenty five thousand dollars alleged to have been stolen, not more than ten thousand remained in the Bank the day before the robbery—the rest having some how vanished before that time.  
Mr. H. has been acquitted by the Jury.  
**The Line of STAGES**  
Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)  
The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.  
**STOCKTON & STOKES.**  
April 20. *tf*  
**SHERIFFALTY.**  
**To the Independent Voters of Adams County.**  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of  
**SHERIFF.**  
at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.  
Your Humble Servant,  
**WILLIAM S. COBEAN.**  
April 6. *te*  
**To the Voters of Adams County.**  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I am a candidate for the office of  
**SHERIFF.**  
If I meet your approbation, I will dis-  
**BERNHART GILBERT.**  
April 13. *te*

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
In pursuance of an Order of the Adams County Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 22d of May next, on the premises,  
**A Valuable FARM,**  
Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Wert, John Bear, and others, containing  
**109 ACRES,**  
18 Perches, more or less, of Patented Land. There are about 18 Acres of Meadow, and a quantity of Woodland; the residue in Clover. The improvements are  
 **Two two story HOUSES,**   
one of which is Brick, and the other Frame, now occupied as a TAVERN; a Double Log Barn, and other Stables and Sheds convenient to the Tavern; three never-failing wells of water, with pumps, two in the Tavern yard, and one convenient to the Brick house—and an Orchard. There is a stream of water running through the farm, on which is erected  
**A SAW-MILL.**  
The Turnpike Road running from Gettysburg to Baltimore, passes through the farm—it is 3 miles from the former, and 49 from the latter. It would suit very well to be divided, as the Turnpike passes through the middle of it, and there are improvements on each side—and it will be sold altogether or separate, to suit purchasers.—ALSO,  
At the same time and place, Will be Sold,  
 **A TRACT OF Timber-Land,**  
lying within a mile of said Farm, containing 24 Acres—and  
**A Lot of Ground,**  
containing 10 Acres, 22 perches. All to be sold as the Estate of DANIEL MARK, deceased. Persons wishing to see the Property, will call on John Mark, who resides on the Farm.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by  
**JESSE MARK, Adm'r.**  
By the Court,  
**JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**  
April 27. *ts*  
**TAILORING.**  
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in Middle-street, Gettysburg, in the new building owned by PRER BRISSEL, where all orders in his line of Business will be promptly and neatly executed.  
The subscriber has made arrangements to receive the  
**Philadelphia & New-York FASHIONS,**  
through the medium of Mr. Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of cutting Garments. He therefore flatters himself that he will be able to please all who may favor him with a call.  
**WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD.**  
Gettysburg, March 30. *6t*  
All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in-exchange for Work, at the market prices.  
**DOCTOR H. SMYER**  
DEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of  
**DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints & Dye-Stuffs,**  
and intends continuing the Drug-Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.  
He has also obtained the agency for the sale of  
 **BOOKS**  
AND  
**STATIONARY,**  
and will keep always on hands,  
**School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.**  
DOCT. SMYER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug store, without additional charges.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 15. *tf*  
**FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,**  
**A Solva for Inflamed Eyes.**  
A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.

**ATTENTION!**  
THE 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for exercise and inspection, at the house of John Gilbert, in Menallen township, on Friday the 14th of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The 2d Battalion in Millerstown, on Saturday the 15th, at the same hour.—Captains of companies will be punctual to the time.  
The Courts of Appeal will be held on Monday the 14th of June—for the 1st Battalion at the house of Mr. Myers, in Franklin township; for the 2d, at Mr. McClellan's, Marsh-creek.  
**M. C. CLARKSON, Col.**  
April 27. *tp*  
**ATTENTION!**  
THE Militia within the bounds of the 90th Regiment, will meet for training as follows:  
In COMPANIES, on Monday the 3d of May next, at such places as the commanding officers may direct.  
In BATTALIONS, as follows: The 1st Battalion of said Regiment will meet on Monday the 10th day of May next, in the town of Lewisburg; and the 2d do. on Tuesday the 11th, in the town of Petersburg, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Volunteer Companies belonging to said Regiment, will parade with the Battalions as usual.  
The Courts of Appeal will be held on Monday the 7th of June next—for the 1st Battalion at the house of Mr. Aply, in Lewisburg; 2d do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.  
**J. L. NEELY, Col.**  
April 27. *tp*  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, to wit:  
The account of John Brough and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Kitchen, deceased.  
The account of John Woods, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Joseph Woods, deceased.  
The account of Jacob Spangler, Administrator of the Estate of John George Spangler, deceased.  
The final account of John Baumgartner and Joseph Orndorff, Executors of the Estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.  
The final account of Jacob Acker, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Zell, deceased.  
The account of James Major, Administrator of the Estate of John Major, deceased.  
The account of Samuel B. Wright, Administrator of the Estate of Moses Lense, deceased.  
The account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the Estate of John Follar, deceased.  
The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Kopp, deceased.  
The account of John Hunter, Executor of the Estate of Alexander Hunter, deceased.  
The account of John L. Gubertator, Executor of the Estate of Anna M. Small, deceased.  
The further account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the Estate of Jacob Long, deceased.  
The account of Jacob Wortz, Executor of the Estate of Anthony Stornbaugh, deceased.  
The account of Catharine Miller and P. Shanefelter, Executors of the Estate of John Miller, deceased.  
The account of Jacob Keller, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the Estate of Jacob Kuhn, deceased.  
The account of Jacob Keller, Administrator of the Estate of Barbara Gall, deceased.  
The further account of George Wilson and John Bender, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Baldwin, deceased.  
The final account of Jacob Hanes, Administrator of the Estate of Conrad Hanes, deceased.  
The account of Peter Deardorff and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.  
The second account of John Wilson, Executor of the Estate of Robert Wilson, deceased.  
The account of Baltzer G. Geminter and Henry Geminter, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Geminter, deceased.  
ALSO,  
The account of John Stalsmith, Guardian of John and Nicholas Weaver.  
The account of John Stalsmith, Guardian of Catharine Weaver.  
The account of Peter Trosle, Guardian of George Weaver.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }  
April 27, 1850. *4t*

**MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has again taken the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGHY'S FACTORY," on Middle creek; where he will, with the greatest promptness, CARD WOOL into Rolls, or MANUFACTURE it into  
**Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, & Flannels,**  
at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.  
For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at H. Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; Col. J. Reid's Tavern, Millers-town; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern, near Taneytown; Jacob Eline's Store, near Null's Mill; Black's Mill, on Rock creek; John W. M'Allister's, and Black's Tavern, Mountjoy township; Baugher's Store, Emmittsburg; John Ash's Tavern and T. C. Miller's Store, Gettysburg; where he will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.  
N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.  
Price of Carding, 5 cents per pound; price of Manufacturing, as low as at any other Factory in the neighborhood.  
**SAMUEL ARTHUR.**  
April 13. *tf*  
**The Elegant, high-bred, and full-blooded COACH HORSE COLUMBUS,**  
 **WILL be kept for service this season, at the stable of the subscriber in York-street, Gettysburg.—For Terms, see bills.**  
COLUMBUS is a beautiful Sorrel, 8 years old, 16½ hands high, handsome formed, lengthy, gay and handsome. It is a proof of his perfection, that the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of Fine Stock, at a Fair held on the Eastern shore, in the fall of 1828, admitted he was the best Stallion produced, to improve the breed of Coach horses, and those for farming purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canters remarkably well.—He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the description of a first rate English Coach-horse or hunter; his eyes a large clear hazel; his movements graceful and grand.—His colts are much admired for their size, action and beauty.—COLUMBUS was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sportsman and Kildeer mare, got by the imported horse Sportsman, formerly owned by Col. Geo. Clarke, of Green-Castle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full bred Spot mare. A more detailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are sufficient to recommend him to good judges.  
**JOHN ASH, Jr.**  
March 30. *tf*  
**Theological Seminary**  
OF THE  
**General Synod of the Lutheran Church.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, will convene at Gettysburg, on the evening of the 17th of May next. The examination of the Students will commence on the morning of the 18th, and the session of the Board will immediately succeed it. The Public Addresses of the Students will be delivered on the 19th; and on the preceding evening, the Graduate Address will be pronounced by the Rev. Mr. OSWALD, of York, Pa.  
**JOHN G. MORRIS,**  
*Secretary of the Board.*  
Gettysburg, March 23.  
N. B. The Summer Session, which is the most suitable time for entrance, will commence on the 1st of July next. A preparatory department has been established, for the benefit of those who have not received a regular Classical education. The number of instructors in both departments, is now three; and it is expected that a Professor of Biblical Literature will be elected by the Board at their next meeting. Price of Boarding from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week. Tuition in the Theological department, and the use of Books in both departments, gratis.  
Southern States, will confer a favor by an insertion of this notice.